



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The general subject for Tuesday afternoon will be "Some Legal Aspects of the Peace Movement." Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College will speak on "The Advance Registered by the Two Hague Conferences;" Hon. W. J. Calhoun, on "The Analogy between Private and Public Warfare;" Hon. James Brown Scott, on "Questions Likely to Be Considered by the Third Hague Conference;" and Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, it is hoped, on "The Ratification of the Conventions of the Second Hague Conference."

A special session for Universities and Colleges, will also be held on Tuesday afternoon, at which there will be an Interstate-Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest and an address on the Cosmopolitan Clubs Movement by Louis P. Lochner of the University of Wisconsin.

Tuesday evening "The Next Steps in Peacemaking" will be considered, with an address by Edwin Ginn of Boston, on "A Systematic Campaign of Education for Peace;" on "Armaments as Irritants," by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago; and on "The Question of the Arrest of Competitive Arming in the Light of Fidelity to the Hague Movement," by Edwin D. Mead. It is hoped that Hon. William J. Bryan will also speak at this session.

On Tuesday evening also the special session for Universities and Colleges will be continued, with a Stereopticon Lecture on "The Federation of the World," by Hamilton Holt of *The Independent*. It is hoped that President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University will also speak at this meeting.

The session on Wednesday morning will be a Business Session and Conference of Peace Workers. The Committee on Resolutions will report at this session. There will be ten-minute addresses by H. C. Phillips of Lake Mohonk; Henry C. Niles of York, Pa.; Wm. H. Short, Executive Secretary of the Peace Society of the City of New York; Robert C. Root of Los Angeles, Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society; George Fulk, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Peace Association; and James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society.

The session Wednesday afternoon will be given to brief addresses by distinguished foreigners. Among the speakers will be Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ambassador; Herman de Lagercrantz, the Swedish Minister; Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador; Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada; and one or two others. There will be also an address by a member of President Taft's Cabinet.

On Wednesday afternoon there will be also a meeting with special exercises for children of the public schools. Addresses will be made by J. H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of the Baltimore Schools, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews

of Boston, Secretary of the American Public School Peace League, and Miss Mary J. Pierson of New York.

The Congress will close with a banquet on Wednesday evening at the Auditorium Hotel. The banquet will be in charge of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Ex-Secretary of State Root, Senator Theodore E. Burton, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, M. C., and Hon. James A. Tawney, M. C., have been invited to speak at the banquet.

Negotiations for reduced railway fare are under way, and it is expected that a rate of one fare and a half for the round trip will be secured, on the certificate plan.

For further information about hotel rates, etc., write early to the Secretary, Royal L. Melendy, 174 Adams Street, Chicago.

Editorial Notes.

The Eighteenth International Peace Congress, as was decided at London last summer, will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, beginning on the 29th of August and extending to the 5th of September. The Committee on Organization consists of Baron Carl Carlson Bonde, Grand Chamberlain of the Swedish Court and member of parliament; Edward Wawrinsky, member of parliament; Mrs. Emilia Broomé, president of the Swedish Women's Peace Society; Baron Erik Palmstierna, member of parliament and lecturer in Sociology; Johan Bergman, professor in the Lycée; Waldemar Langlet, secretary of the Swedish Touring Club, who is *Secretary of the Organizing Committee*; and Arvid Grundel, editor. The nucleus of a General Committee, to promote the interests of the Congress, has also been created. To the thirteen Swedish members of this committee will be added prominent representatives of the peace movement in different countries. The Swedish parliament has voted a subvention of 10,000 crowns, and the city government of Stockholm 3,000 crowns (about \$3,500 in all), toward meeting the expenses of the Congress. The Great Hall of the Palace of the Nobility, with the contiguous rooms, has been placed at the service of the Congress. The Palace is most picturesquely situated and will give the members of the Congress the opportunity to familiarize themselves with interesting parts of the history of Sweden. This will be the first international peace congress that has been held in Scandinavia, though both the International Law Association and the Interparliamentary Union have held one conference each at Christiania. It is of great moment that this Congress shall be made a large and influential one. A strong delegation ought to go from the United States, including official representatives from all the important peace societies. We shall be glad to have sent us as soon as practicable the names

**Eighteenth
International
Peace Congress.**

of any persons who can go. Delegates should be announced to the Committee on Organization or to the International Peace Bureau at Berne six weeks in advance.

Denmark Again Leading.

From an interesting circular letter sent out to leading peace workers in different countries by Fredrik Bajer, ex-president of the Berne Peace Bureau and secretary of the Danish Interparliamentary Group, it appears that another important step in government support of the peace movement is about to be taken by Denmark. On the 25th of February Mr. Sveistrup declared in the Chamber of Deputies that he had in mind to introduce into the Chamber a proposition that Denmark should allow 500,000 crowns (\$126,000) a year in support of the peace movement. He wished to know in advance whether this idea was approved by influential peace workers in other countries, and so he asked Mr. Bajer to consult them, and also to get their opinion as to the best way in which such a subvention might be employed. There is no doubt that the leading peace workers in all countries will at once favor heartily Mr. Sveistrup's proposal. It is in line with the peace budget idea which has been put forward for some years, and which in a small and irregular way has been realized in three or four of the smaller countries of Europe, and in Great Britain through the creation of the international hospitality fund. Whatever government budget of this kind may anywhere be created will necessarily have to be under government control. There will be some difference of opinion as to the proper agency to handle and disburse the fund. A few will doubtless advocate, as did Benjamin Rush, the creation of a Peace Department in the Cabinets coördinate with the War Department. Others, with whom we agree, will advise the creation of a Bureau or Sub-Department, under the State Department, under whose control the peace budget shall be placed. The State Department, which is in its very nature a peace department, seems to us to be the logical medium through which the fund should be handled. This would be the simplest and most practicable course to take, at least at the present time. We congratulate Mr. Sveistrup on his proposal, and we shall hope to see it successfully carried through in the near future.

George T. Angell.
The death of George T. Angell, founder and president of the American Humane Education Society and of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has taken away one of the most interesting and potent personalities that our country has yet produced. In all that makes for humaneness of spirit not only toward dumb animals, but also toward "every living thing," he was really without a peer in his insight, his organizing ability

and his successful carrying out of his purposes. There is scarcely a village, or hamlet, or country seat in any quarter of the land where his name is not known and where the principles and ideals which he advocated in his lectures, his newspaper articles and in *Our Dumb Animals* are not already gradually but surely eradicating the savage and cruel methods towards animals which have prevailed in the past. Tens of thousands of children's Bands of Mercy resulted from his labors, some of them ephemeral, but all of them productive of excellent fruit in the character of the children. He had a peculiar genius for his task. The suffering and ill-treated and misunderstood animals spoke through him, and money poured into his hands for their relief and care. As is quite unusual, his very peculiarities seem always to have added to his power and efficiency. The principles at the basis of his work, as well as his innate humaneness, led him naturally to abominate war and its inherent cruelties, and he became in his later years a pronounced and earnest opponent of what Mr. Carnegie calls, "the murder of man by man under the name of war," or what he himself would have characterized as "the murder of men and horses by men and horses under the name of war." Mr. Angell's pen has been wielded trenchantly for many years against the current military and naval rivalry, and in behalf of the movement for the pacific settlement of controversies between nations. In accepting a few years ago the position of a vice-president of the American Peace Society, he wrote that there was no society of which he would feel it a greater honor to serve as a vice-president.

Manufacture
of War Panics.
The manufacture of war panics is the same base and brainless thing in whatever country it occurs. In a recent letter to the London *Daily News*, Dr. Robert Spence Watson of Newcastle-on-Tyne writes as follows of the panic-mongers in Great Britain:

"It is somewhat extraordinary that the men who are all connected with newspapers of one kind or another manufacture panics as to our naval and military position time after time, and that anybody should listen to them. They seem bent upon provoking a useless and absolutely needless war, and in the meantime of plunging our nation into extravagant expenditure, which has no purpose whatever.

"You have shown very clearly how unnecessary their wild demands for six more Dreadnoughts in one year, for instance, are. But the sad part of the business is that they keep crying out for more armaments—more armaments; and we know well that however large those armaments might be, the men who are making all the noise about them would not suffer one bit. They are not the men who would go forward; they would remain quietly at home, and chuckle over the mischief they had done.

"When our Government first took office, it made certain declarations. The nation rejoiced in those declarations. Depend upon it, they must be carried out loyally, and will be carried out loyally. Nothing has since occurred to alter matters. All the talk about Germany is, it must be noted, brought to a head at the very time when our King is there binding us with Germany in bonds of peace. It is as though the panic-mongers could not bear the idea of our being at peace with other peoples.

"As you have shown, we must admit that Mr. Balfour has taken a very strong and very clear view upon this matter. But we know from our experience in the Boer war how the constant cry for blood and for money to be poured out like water in order to make preparations for bloody war becomes ultimately popular. It is surely time that we took a sounder and saner view of these matters, and that our government refused altogether to listen in any way to the men who are engaged in the mean and cowardly task of manufacturing panics."

The Root Arbitration Treaties.

The treaties of obligatory arbitration signed by ex-Secretary Root during 1908-1909 were with France, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, China, Peru, Salvador, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Austria-Hungary and Brazil, twenty-three in all, and signed in the order given above. Two of them were signed in February, 1908, two in March, four in April, three in May, one in October, three in December, and eight in January this year. Of these treaties, the first eleven have been ratified by both the Senate and the President, and ratifications exchanged with the foreign powers and the treaties proclaimed. The remaining twelve have been ratified by the President and the Senate, but ratifications have not yet been exchanged. These twelve treaties were ratified by President Roosevelt on March 1, three days before his term of office expired. It is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged and the treaties proclaimed by President Taft at an early date. It will be noticed that as yet no treaties have been concluded with Russia and Germany, though it is expected that a treaty with Germany will be announced at an early date.

News from the Field.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Department of Peace and Arbitration of the National and World's W. C. T. U., has recently addressed a circular letter to her Superintendents in all the nations where a peace department of the W. C. T. U. exists. She has also sent a similar letter to all of the State Superintendents of Peace and Arbitration in the United States. She has prepared a number of peace souvenirs for Easter to send to her friends, and has sent to her coworkers a beautiful peace calendar. In Maine the W. C. T. U. Department of Peace and Arbitration is assisting in the

effort to carry through the Legislature a bill providing for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of labor troubles. At the recent meeting of the Maine State Association of School Superintendents a resolution in the interests of the observance of the 18th of May in the schools, which was prepared by the W. C. T. U. Department of Peace and Arbitration, was unanimously adopted.

George Fulk, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, is now organizing a private tourist party of American college and university students to spend the summer vacation in Europe. Besides touring the principal countries, the party expects to attend the seventh International Congress of the "Corda Fratres" International Federation of Students at The Hague and the eighteenth International Peace Congress at Stockholm. The plan is unique, and offers to the students rare educational and social opportunities. Mr. Fulk has traveled extensively in Europe in the interest of the peace movement during the last two years. Besides spending three months at The Hague at the time of the second Hague Peace Conference, he took an active part in the sixteenth International Peace Congress at Munich and the seventeenth International Peace Congress at London. His wide circle of personal acquaintance with European students and educators will serve an especial advantage in this tour. Mr. Fulk, whose address is Cerro Gordo, Ill., invites correspondence with students who may be interested in the details of the tour.

During the past winter Rev. James L. Tryon, the Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, has spoken on the peace movement in some of the great private schools. These schools include Phillips and Abbott Academies, Andover; Groton School, Groton; St. Mark's School, Southboro; St. George's School, Newport; Westbrook Seminary, Portland; and the Friends' School, Germantown, Pa. He has given a course of lectures to the Senior class of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, on the following topics: "International Arbitration," "Signs of Peace and Unity among the Nations," and "The Question of Disarmament." He has also spoken at the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York City, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. At the latter place a union meeting was held with the Berkeley divinity students in the chapel. Mr. Tryon reports a deep interest in the movement among the students of all the educational institutions he has visited.

The annual meeting of the *Conciliation Internationale* was held at the office of the Association, 119 rue de la Tour, Paris, on the 24th of March, at half past five in the afternoon. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, founder and president of the association, presided.

The Executive Committee of the *Conciliation Internationale* at Paris gave a dinner on March 23, at the hotel of the *Palais d'Orsay*, to Professor W. Foerster, president of the Berlin Association for International Peace, who was at the French capital to preside at the meeting of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The dinner was in recognition of the services rendered by Professor Foerster to the cause of international goodwill and harmony.